

N. Y. School Books Praise the Kaiser

"Deutschland Uber Alles" Keynote of German Language Teachings

Many Teachers Native Germans

Propaganda for "Kultur" Seen in Sentences American Children Spell Out

Nearly thirteen thousand pupils in the elementary schools of the City of New York—nearly all of the impressionable age—are, while this country is at war with Germany, studying the language of that country. More than that, they are absorbing, and from text books supplied by the Board of Education, the doctrines of Hohenzollernism, as closely and subtly distributed through the pages as to stamp them, in the opinion of many, as a far-flung piece of German propaganda conceived years ago at Berlin.

For weeks now the city has discussed the question of dismissing disloyal teachers, and in a few instances they have been ousted; but the Board of Education will, probably early in January, take up the question of dropping the German language from grade schools. Taught for years in both the elementary schools and the high schools, ostensibly with the idea of giving pupils whose parents so desired it a knowledge of German, it required war and wartime scrutiny of all things German to reveal a very real purpose behind what appears to many even now a mere teaching of another tongue. That purpose, expressed in words the war has made familiar, is that "Deutschland Uber Alles."

\$165,000 Is Annual Cost to the City

There are to-day fifty-two teachers of German (mostly German-born) in elementary schools. In the high schools, where the study of the language is much more extensive, there are 163 teachers of German and some 17,000 pupils taking the course. Carrying on the work in both classes of schools requires an expenditure estimated at \$165,000 annually.

The proposal to drop German is embraced in a recommendation to eliminate all foreign languages from the elementary and intermediate schools. The Committee on Studies and Text Books, of which Franklin H. Giddings is chairman, suggested such action some time ago, but as yet the movement has not spread to the high schools. With regard to the elementary schools, the idea at first was to drop German alone for the period of the war; later it was deemed practical to extend the process of elimination to other foreign languages on the ground that such study was a waste of the child's time and served no real good. Some members of the committee made it plain, however, that their stand was against German in particular, because they felt that it was propaganda.

"Kultur" Is Keynote of the Textbooks

Perusal of German textbooks as used in the schools shows tucked here and there, always with a careful lack of emphasis that would be fatal, such sentiments as these:

1. Adulation of the Kaisers (past and present).
2. Hatred of France.
3. Praise and justification of the policy of blood and iron.
4. Germany paramount, predominant, unquerable.

Told as bits of history, or in fiction or fable, or perhaps woven in song, the idea is always the same: Germany stands before the world the embodiment of right and might.

This idea has been driven home to pupils mainly by teachers who are German born. In some instances, as was recently pointed out by The Tribune, the teachers are not naturalized; they are enemy aliens. Their pupils chiefly come from German parents. How, so these would stamp German out of the schools are asking, can such pupils grow up in loyalty?

The Tribune has obtained a copy of the "Deutsches Liederbuch" (German Song Book, D. C. Heath & Co.), songs from which are sung—or have been in the past—by pupils in both high and elementary schools. The collection embraces, of course, "Die Wacht am Rhein," which, with the admittedly glorious ringing of its music, has been ever since the Franco-Prussian War the battle cry of the pan-Germans. Its words, in English, are familiar, if not known, throughout this country. But less is known of "Vaterlandlied" (Fatherland's Song), which is to be found, nevertheless, on pages 128 and 129 of the song book mentioned. The author of "The Hymn of the Fatherland" did not write it, but it breathes a spirit of fire and destruction strikingly similar to the professor's work, and is even more striking in its similarity to "The Christmas Hymn of Hail," found not long ago on a German prisoner in Italy and recently published.

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Plans to Indict 5 Managers of Fusion Fund

Prosecutor Says Money Was Obtained From Corporations

Adamson Accused in Tammany Revolt

Martin W. Littleton May Be Asked to Tell of City Democracy

Indictment of at least five persons connected with the \$2,000,000 Mitchell-Fusion campaign fund will be asked for by the District Attorney's office soon, according to Assistant District Attorney Kilroe, in charge of the investigation. Mr. Kilroe last night said he had received information showing that in five or more cases the Fusion management, directly or indirectly, had obtained contributions to the fund from corporations and corporation heads, contrary to law.

Another of yesterday's developments in the Fusion inquiry, according to Mr. Kilroe, was the alleged disclosure by Charles Steckler, former Tammany leader, and one of the organizers of the City Democracy, that Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson was the moving spirit in the City Democracy. Commissioner Adamson, it was asserted, had started the "revolts" against Tammany Hall among some of its former adherents, and played a much more prominent part in the use of the fund for campaign purposes than he appeared to during the race.

Adamson To Be a Witness

Commissioner Adamson will be called to the District Attorney's office soon to tell what he knows of the machinery back of the so-called "revolts" and of the expenditures made in fomenting them. Martin W. Littleton, head of the City Democracy, also may be called as a witness.

Speaking of possible indictments, Mr. Kilroe said:

"I know of five whom we shall seek to indict on the evidence and information we already have.

"In one of these cases, a corporation was approached for money. The president of the corporation made out a check for \$1,000 on the corporation's checkbook and took it to Fusion headquarters.

"There his attention was called to the fact that it would be clearly illegal for a corporation to contribute. He was thereupon advised to deposit the check to his own account and draw his personal check for \$1,000 for the cause.

"This man will be used as a witness by the District Attorney, and the man connected with the campaign fund who advised him will be prosecuted. We have information about five cases of that kind."

District Attorney Swann last night said that talk of indictments was premature, and refused to affirm or deny that the indictments would be asked.

"Just Scratched the Surface"

"We have just scratched the surface in the investigation," he said. "We are going to get to the men 'higher up.' I might say here that Mayor Mitchell will not be called by me to trial in the investigation. Nothing has been revealed which reflects in the slightest degree on his personal integrity."

According to Steckler's testimony, Mr. Kilroe said yesterday, Commissioner Adamson really organized the City Democracy movement, then called in Martin W. Littleton, as its ostensible head, to act for him. Mr. Steckler, it is said, was one of the engineers in bringing about the political "revolts" against Tammany, and stated that \$45,000 of the Mitchell fund was expended on these revolts in Manhattan alone.

"I think the figures will be found to be too conservative," said Mr. Kilroe. "In addition, large sums were expended in similar movements in Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

"We will try to discover whether it is true, as we have been informed, that the stage of the political 'revolts' against the city government was promised to those who would join in the 'revolts.'"

Both Commissioner Adamson and Mr. Littleton last night denied any knowledge of the actual financial administration of the City Democracy, and declared themselves perfectly willing to be investigated.

Mr. Adamson said he had attended three or four meetings of the City Democracy, but he said he did not know of any of the money spent by the Fusion Committee for films, and the interrogation of Sam A. Lewisohn, treasurer of the Fusion Committee, will be continued to-day.

Arthur James, of the Metro Film Corporation, will be questioned at the District Attorney's office about the money spent by the Fusion Committee for films, and the interrogation of Sam A. Lewisohn, treasurer of the Fusion Committee, will be continued to-day.

Britain to Send Xmas Message

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The London papers announce that a "unique and historic Christmas message" will be sent from Great Britain to the United States on Tuesday.

U. S. Is Santa For Every Man Serving Flag

Xmas Feasts Provided for All—Many Cargoes of Gifts Arrive Abroad

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Christmas will be celebrated with feasts, gifts, religious observance and merry-making by American soldiers and sailors at every camp in this country and abroad and on every ship flying the American flag, according to a joint announcement by the War and Navy departments to-day.

"The men in France, on distant seas, at the training camps, or wherever stationed, will eat the customary Christmas dinner of turkey, cranberry sauce, sweet potatoes and mince pie," it is stated.

"Transports have carried to France approximately 650 tons of Christmas gifts for the men of the expeditionary forces, through special arrangements made by the government. No package was in excess of twenty pounds in weight and there were about 250,000 separate parcels. These were received from relatives and friends at a designated port, through official order issued to insure prompt delivery, and General

THE BEST CHRISTMAS PRESENT IN THE WORLD



Pershing has reported that the gifts were received in France. In addition to these gifts a great number were sent directly through the mails, and it is estimated that the Americans in France received in excess of 350,000 separate Christmas packages.

"The government shipped abroad for the Christmas dinner of all American troops hundreds of thousands of pounds of turkey of the best quality. Nothing has been revealed which reflects in the slightest degree on his personal integrity."

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Parrot's Cry Saves Girl From Burglar

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 23.—Rebecca Girman was pushed aside by a negro last night when she opened the door at 828 West Street, this city, in response to a knock.

"Just one yell and I shoot!" he warned her.

"What language! What language! Leave the room, leave the room instantly!" yelled a raucous voice in the next room.

The negro obeyed in all haste and has not been seen since, although the police have been hunting for him. The voice which frightened him away was a parrot's. Except for the bird Miss Girman was alone in the house.

Kuehlmann Opens Peace Parley; Kaiser May Attend; Trotzky Threatens Francis

Bolshevik Leader Openly Asserts Ambassador Aided Cossack Chief

Charges Misuse Of the Red Cross

"Heavy Hand of Revolution Will Reach After U. S. Envoy," He Says

PETROGRAD, Saturday, Dec. 22.—Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, at a meeting of the revolutionary organizations assembled in Congress to-day, read documents and telegrams which he declared contained evidence that Americans were helping

Wilhelm May Ask All Rulers To Joint Council

LONDON, Dec. 23.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says: "The 'Berliner Zeitung' says Emperor William has informed his government that he contemplates going to Brest-Litovsk if the diplomats arrive at an agreement, in which case he will endeavor to assemble all the sovereigns and regents of Europe in a peace conference, as was done after the Napoleonic wars.

"The Emperor is credited with having declared that everybody wants peace and that the future offers so many great tasks that all states must cooperate in them."

Negotiations With Russia Are Solemnly Begun at Brest-Litovsk

LONDON, Dec. 23.—A dispatch received by way of Amsterdam, from Brest-Litovsk, Russia, dated Saturday, says:

"To-day at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the peace negotiations were begun at a solemn sitting. The meeting was attended by the following delegates:

"Germany—Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, Foreign Minister; Herr von Rosenberg, Baron von Hock, General Hoffmann and Major Brinckmann.

"Austria-Hungary—Count Caernin, Foreign Minister; Herr von Mery, Freiherr von Wiser, Count Colleda, Count Oskay, Field Marshal von Chisleries, Lieutenant Polany and Major von Glaise.

"Bulgaria—Mistral Popoff, former Secretary Coseff, Postmaster General Stoyanovich, Colonel Gantjiff and Dr. Anastassoff.

"Turkey—Former Minister of Foreign Affairs Nessimy Bey, Ambassador Hakkı, Under Foreign Secretary Hekmit Bey and General Zeki Pacha.

"Russia—Joffe, Kamenoff, Bibenk Pokrosky, Karaghan, Lubinski, Weltman, Pavlovich, Admiral Altvater, General Tumorro, Colonel Rokki, Colonel Zeplett and Captain Lipkay."

Von Kuehlmann Chairman

"Prince Leopold of Bavaria, as commander in chief of the German forces in the East, welcomed the delegates, and invited Hakkı Pacha, as the senior delegate, to open the conference. Hakkı Pacha, after an expression of a desire for a satisfactory result, declared the negotiations formally open, and proposed Dr. von Kuehlmann as the presiding officer. The German Foreign Minister was unanimously elected chairman."

The most important speech before the delegates was made by Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Minister. He said:

"The purpose of this memorable meeting is to terminate the war between the Central Powers and Russia and reestablish a state of peace and friendship. In view of the situation it will be impossible in the course of these deliberations to prepare an instrument of peace elaborated in its smallest details. What I have in mind is to fix the most important principles and conditions upon which peaceful and neighborly intercourse, especially in the cultural and economic sense, can be speedily resumed and also to decide upon the best means of healing the wounds caused by the war.

Strikes Humanity Note

"Our negotiations will be guided by the spirit of peaceable humanity and mutual esteem. They must take into account, on the one hand, what has become historical in order that we may not lose our footing on the firm ground of facts; on the other hand, they must be inspired by the great and new leading motive which has brought us here together.

"An auspicious circumstance that the negotiations open within sight of that festival which for centuries past has promised peace on earth, good will to men. I enter upon the negotiations with the desire that our work may make speedy and prosperous progress."

The German Foreign Minister proposed the following rules, which were adopted:

Questions of precedence will be decided according to the alphabetical list of the represented powers.

Of primary importance presided over the chief representative of each of the five powers in rotation.

The following languages may be used in the debate—German, Bulgarian, Russian and Turkish.

Questions of interest only part of the represented powers may be discussed separately.

Official reports of the proceedings will be drafted jointly.

Russian States Terms

At von Kuehlmann's suggestion, the chief Russian delegate stated the chief principles of the Russian peace program in a long speech, which coincided with the well-known resolutions of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies.

The Russian terms include: First, no compulsory annexation of territory taken during the war and speedy evacuation of such territory; second, that political independence shall be restored to all nations deprived of independence by the fortunes of war; third, that national groups not independent before the war shall be defended by a separate law assuring educational freedom and administrative autonomy, if possible; fifth, no belligerent country shall be required to pay contributions, and private persons shall be compensated for losses incurred through the war from a special fund contributed by all the belligerents on a proportional basis. The same principles shall be applicable to colonies as to the parent countries.

The final clause of the terms prohibiting the boycotting of one country by another and provides for separate con-

Bolshevik Ship Reaches U.S. Port; Is Met by I. W. W.

Federal Officials Arrest 21 Agitators—\$100,000 Gold Not Found

A PACIFIC PORT, Dec. 23.—The Russian freighter Shilka, Captain Boris Dogal, which, unheralded, slipped into the harbor here late Friday night, direct from Vladivostok, is under Bolshevik control, it became known to-day.

A number of the Shilka's sailors were fraternizing on the docks to-day with a party of alleged Industrial Workers of the World, twenty-one of whom were arrested by Federal officials and held for investigation. Among those taken into custody were thirteen Russians. None of the sailors was arrested.

Soon after the vessel's arrival a report was circulated to the effect that she had brought a fund of \$100,000 in gold for the defense of several scores of Industrial Workers of the World now awaiting trial at Chicago on conspiracy charges. The United States District Attorney here admitted he had heard of the report, and Federal agents searched the vessel, but found no gold. Knowledge of which was denied by the captain and crew. Another search will be made when the cargo of licorice root and beans is discharged.

Following Bolshevik principles, the Shilka, it was said, is really under the command of a committee of five—four sailors and one officer. This committee has the power to overrule any order of Captain Dogal at any time, but members of the crew stated that this unique division of authority had caused no trouble on the voyage across the Pacific.

The crew has been forbidden to leave the vessel, and fifty cadets from a naval training school, working in three relays under the command of commissioned officers, are guarding the ship.

'Vorwaerts' Suspended Attacked Food System

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 23.—The Berlin Socialist newspaper "Vorwaerts" has been obliged by the government to suspend publication for three days.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—This suspension of the Berlin "Vorwaerts" is considered as a warning to the entire German press that American agents in Russia were participating in the Kaledine movement. We arrested Colonel Kolpashnikoff, attached to the American mission to Rumania, who was trying to get a railroad of automobiles, clothing and supplies to Koston. Among the documents was a letter from David R. Francis, American Ambassador to Russia, requesting that the train be given free passage, as it was bound for the mission at Jassy.

Surgeon General Gorge in his report to Secretary Baker on the result of his personal inspection of the camps said disease epidemics at Camp Bowie and Camp Doniphan were caused largely by overcrowding, insufficient heavy clothing and bad sanitary conditions.

Congress had declared a holiday amnesty in its investigations of war problems. All inquiries at the Capitol are suspended until after Christmas, with many of the investigators making hurried trips to nearby homes to answer the call of Santa Claus. The committees working on the railroad situation, the army's war preparations and sugar and coal shortages plan to go back to work next Wednesday.

Bank President Kills Cashier in Gun Duel

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 23.—Edward A. Strause, president of the State Trust and Savings Bank here, to-day shot and killed Berne M. Mead, cashier of the institution, in a duel in the bank building.

Strause, after giving himself up to the police, said he had had trouble with Mead and "had to kill him." The bank issued a statement that the resources were intact.

Both men were well-to-do and are said to have quarrelled recently over control of the bank. What led them to go to the bank on a Sunday is not known. Persons on the street outside heard them quarrelling, and then there were three pistol shots.

A crowd collected and an ineffectual attempt to enter was made. Later the police arrived, and the bank president admitted them. Apparently there had been a struggle, as his collar and necktie had been torn off.

Threatens U. S. Envoy

"We will tell all the ambassadors, if you think you can, with the help of American gold, under the guise of the holy mission of the Red Cross, support and bribe Kaledine, you are mistaken. If you think that, you are no longer the representatives of America, but private individuals, and the heavy hand of the revolution will reach out after you."

The audience cheered these utterances wildly.

Raymond Robins, head of the permanent American Red Cross mission to Russia, on learning of the arrest of Kolpashnikoff, prior to Trotzky's speech, offered to explain the matter to the Bolshevik leader, but Trotzky refused to hear him unless he came as the representative of the embassy. Ambassador Francis, in a statement to the Russian press, declares that the embassy and the Red Cross are in no way involved in the counter revolution. He says that Kolpashnikoff received no funds from the embassy.